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An historical report of the
Boston Dispensary.

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AN HISTORICAL REPORT

OF THE

BOSTON DISPENSARY

FOR

One Hundred and One Years.

1796—1897.

PREPARED BY

ROBERT W. GREENLEAF, A. M., M. D.

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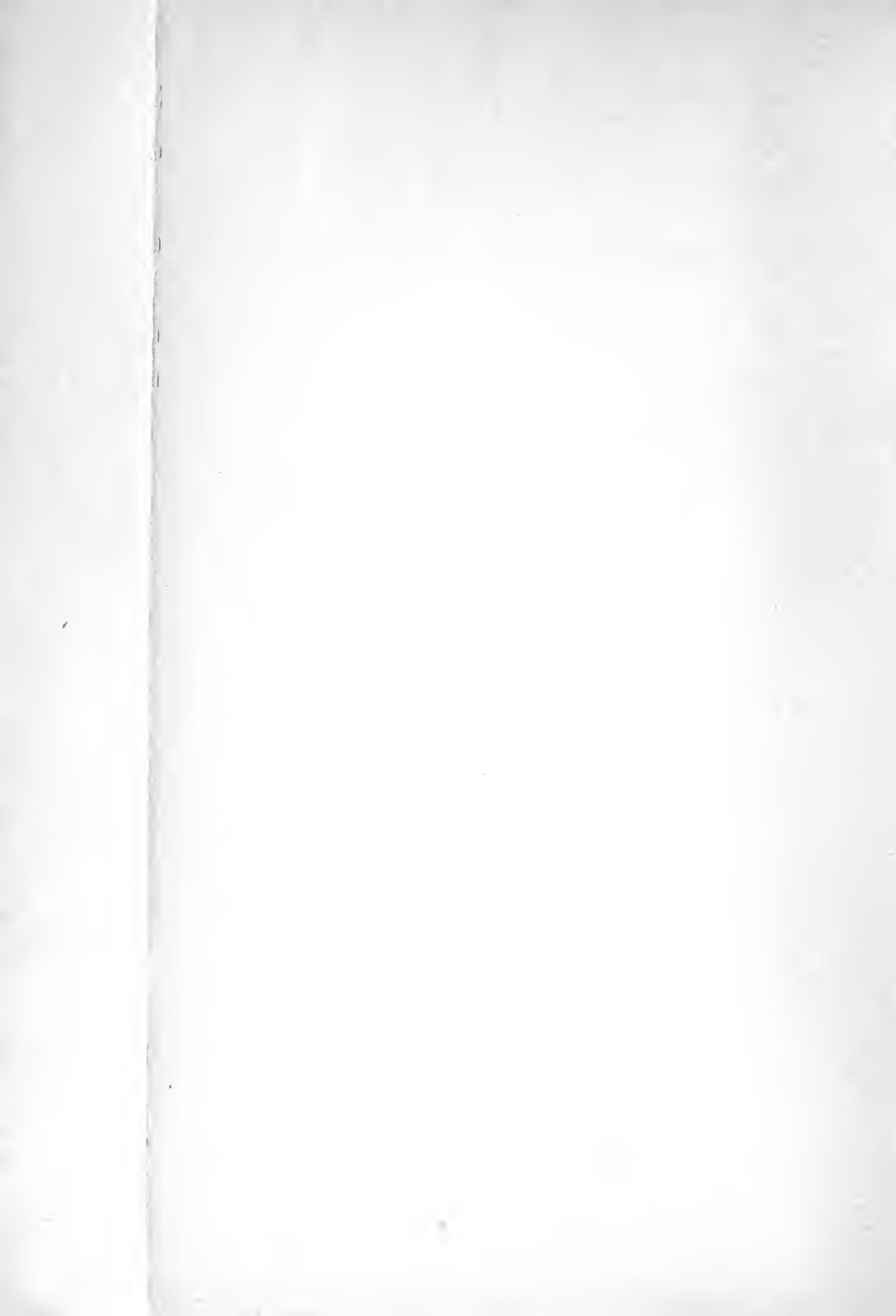
THE following Report—appropriately called both “Centennial” and “Historical”—of the Boston Dispensary, prepared by one of its Medical Staff, is herewith presented to the friends of the Institution and to the Public, by the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers, who heartily endorse the recommendations made therein, feeling that, if the needs of this old and most deserving charity are generally understood and appreciated, a sufficient sum of money will be forthcoming to enable them to carry out the proposed improvements.

For the Executive Committee,

FRANCIS W. LAWRENCE,

Chairman.

Boston, January, 1898.



PREFACE.

DURING the past few years several physicians of the Boston Dispensary have thought of plans for perfecting the work of the Institution and for still further extending its field of usefulness. Hitherto each physician had been accustomed to perform his duties independently, each following the traditions of his predecessor and meeting his associates only in occasional consultations. Not until this year have plans for a better organization been perfected.

At a meeting held January 27th, 1897, committees were appointed to consider the needs of the Dispensary. A subsequent meeting was held June 2d, at which, among other important matters, it was voted to recommend that an historical report of the Institution be prepared and placed before its friends, together with such an account of the proposed lines of development as would show wherein the coöperation of its friends was necessary for the accomplishment of the desired results.

It is hoped that the following report, prepared in accordance with this vote of the Staff, will not merely interest its readers in the doings of this venerable Institution, the oldest organized medical charity in Boston, but that it will also inspire them to emulate the example of its early benefactors, through whom so much of well-directed charity has been possible.

In thus voting to have an historical report prepared few of the Staff were aware that the Dispensary had completed a

century of active life, nor that sixty years ago the physicians of that date had an efficient organization which resulted in important measures for the work of the Institution.

Excepting the annual statistical reports of the Superintendent, no report of the work of the Institution has appeared since the admirable account compiled in 1859, by Dr. William R. Lawrence, and entitled "A History of The Boston Dispensary." This book is now out of print. It is therefore especially fitting that some extended account should be given at this time to the friends of the Dispensary in honor of its centennial.

In the preparation of this report especial indebtedness is acknowledged to the late Dr. Lawrence's "History" above referred to, also to our Superintendent, Dr. William H. H. Hastings, from whom, besides the data from his annual reports since 1876, the writer has received continued courtesies and assistance.

For the Staff,

ROBERT W. GREENLEAF.

BOSTON DISPENSARY.

Managers.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, *President.*

ARTHUR LINCOLN, *Treasurer.*

EDWARD S. GREW, *Secretary.*

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CHARLES W. AMORY.

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WARREN F. GAY, M. D.

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ROBERT W. GREENLEAF, M. D.

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SAMUEL BRECK, M. D.

ALFRED A. WHEELER, M. D.

GEORGE A. SARGENT, M. D.

JOHN N. COOLIDGE, M. D.

Department for Diseases of the Skin.

Physicians.

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Assistant Physician.

BENJAMIN TENNEY, M. D.

Department for Diseases of Women.*Physicians.*

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GEORGE HAVEN, M. D. CHARLES H. HARE, M. D.

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Department for Diseases of the Ear.*Physicians.*

WALLACE PREBLE, M. D. EDGAR M. HOLMES, M. D.

Assistants.

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CHARLES M. WHITNEY, M. D. C. MERTON SMITH, M. D.

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Assistants.

JOSEPH C. STEDMAN, M. D. JOHN S. PHELPS, M. D.

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Assistants.

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CALVIN G. PAGE, M. D. CHARLES F. PAINTER, M. D.

Department for Mental Diseases.*Physician.*

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Assistant.

ARTHUR C. JELLY, M. D.

Pathologist.

EDWARD M. GREENE, M. D.

Dentist.

ALEXANDER H. FISHER, D. M. D.

District Physicians.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| No. 1. George M. Muttart, M.D. | No. 7. James S. Stone, M. D. |
| " 2. Fred Drew, M. D. | " 8. George A. Harlow, M. D. |
| " 3. Carl A. Ewald, M. D. | " 9. William P. Coues, M. D. |
| " 4. Arthur L. Chute, M. D. | " 10. Sidney A. Lord, M. D. |
| " 5. Frank A. Higgins, M. D. | " 11. Richard F. Chase, M. D. |
| " 6. William Cogswell, M. D. | " 12. Richard E. Edes, M. D. |

Physician to the Roxbury District.

HENRY F. HEWES, M. D.

Apothecary.

GEORGE LACHAMBRE.

Assistant.

EVERETT C. DODGE.

STAFF ORGANIZATION.

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HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Vice-Presidents.

ROBERT DISBROW.

ABNER POST.

FRANCIS B. GREENOUGH.

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT.

Secretary and Treasurer.

FREDERIC M. BRIGGS.

*Committees.**Executive.*

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HENRY JACKSON.

WARREN F. GAY.

On Nominations.

WILLIAM R. WOODBURY.

AUGUSTUS S. KNIGHT.

EDWARD L. TWOMBLY.

On Building and Finance.

EDWARD O. OTIS.

JOSEPH C. STEDMAN.

WARREN F. GAY.

On Publications.

ROBERT W. GREENLEAF.

FREDERICK COGGESHALL.

BENJAMIN TENNEY.

On Instruction.

GEORGE HAVEN.

MALCOLM STORER.

JOHN W. BARTOL.

REPORT.

THE Boston Dispensary was founded in 1796, eight years prior to the founding of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and sixty-eight years before that of the Boston City Hospital. It is the third institution of its kind in the country, having been preceded by the dispensaries of Philadelphia and New York, which were founded respectively in 1786 and 1790.

Its early history is that of small beginnings destined to bear rich fruit. In the years following the Revolution there was much suffering among the sick poor. This appealed deeply to Boston's pioneer philanthropists, who, guided somewhat by measures adopted elsewhere, established the Boston Dispensary.

Their method was to secure the services of a physician to give gratuitous treatment to needy and worthy cases. The patients were to be visited at their homes, or, if able to walk, were to be advised at the doctor's office. Medicines were to be supplied by an apothecary whose business it was, in addition, "to keep an accurate account of patients, their abodes, diseases, and times of admission and discharge." Funds were supplied by subscription, each contributor being entitled to have two patients attended to for each \$5.00 subscribed.

This simple organization was governed by a board of twelve managers, as follows :—

Stephen Gorham, Esq.,	Mr. William Shattuck,
Rev. Dr. Parker,	Captain Samuel Dunn,
Mr. John Parker,	John Andrews, Esq.,
John Coffin Jones, Esq.	John Codman, Esq.,
Deacon William Brown,	Jonathan Amory, 3d,
Rev. Dr. Stillman,	Rev. Samuel West,
Mr. William Smith, treasurer.	

Their names, as well as those of the list of early subscribers, (*vide* Appendix) are too well known in Boston's benevolent circles to need especial comment. There were also three attending and two consulting physicians and surgeons and an apothecary. In the list of physicians (*vide* Appendix) Dr. John Fleet and Dr. James Jackson were among the early representatives. One finds in this list a remarkable assemblage of the strong physicians of Boston during the last century. It is interesting to know that so many of the leaders of medicine have served long apprenticeships in the oftentimes trying and discouraging attendance on the sick poor in their homes.

Of the first apothecaries, Oliver Smith and Thomas Bartlett, the Dispensary is especially indebted to Oliver Smith. In an address delivered on the seventeenth anniversary of the Dispensary, Dr. John G. Coffin said of him: "If among them any individual can be regarded as the founder of the Institution, this distinguished honor must be awarded to the name of Oliver Smith. His exertions were first in time and foremost in zeal and perseverance.

"But this association is not the only monument of his productive benevolence. He has ornamented our city and repaired the ravages of war. His noble humanity was not confined to deeds of a public nature; many individuals who

survive him still retain grateful remembrance of his numerous acts of kindness and friendship.

“Mr. Smith had not the happiness of being a parent ; but he had the great happiness of possessing a heart which led him to consider every son and daughter of affliction as children of his family. For much of the beauty and improved state of the Mall and Common in this town, one of the most pleasant public walks and prospects in the United States, the inhabitants of Boston are indebted to Mr. Smith.”

On March 10th, 1797, it was voted to request the apothecary to make a board sign and to paint on it the words “Boston Dispensary,” with some appropriate device. We owe to Mr. Bartlett the accomplishment of this vote, which resulted in the production of that interesting relic, the attempted portraiture in wood of the Good Samaritan, now safely resting within our present building, but for years a weather-worn landmark of early Boston, at 92 Washington street. It is said that this sign had much to do with turning the attention of early benefactors of the Dispensary to its needs.

The early days of the Dispensary were not free from discouragements. Funds were not always forthcoming. The excuses for failure in remitting subscriptions sound very like those of today. One treasurer, the Hon. G. T. Bigelow, quotes such as “Mr.—— is abroad.” “Mr.—— will perhaps subscribe next year.” “Mr. —— has removed to Roxbury.” At times other measures were adopted to secure funds. For example, a Benefit was held at the Boston Theatre, February 26, 1821, at which Mr. Keen appeared as *King Lear*. From this the sum \$550.00 was presented to the Dispensary. On another occasion in 1823, the sum of \$200.00 was realized from the first exhibition of the Egyptian mummy.

One reason for an inadequate revenue was the fact, commented on in “The Pilot,” when publishing a list of the

benefactors of the Dispensary, that, whereas a considerable number of persons of foreign parentage were recipients of this charity, very few of their respective nationalities were contributors to its funds. It is to be hoped that with the improved fortunes of our foreign-born citizens they will vie with native Bostonians in the maintenance of charitable institutions.

Chief among the benefactors of the Dispensary was Benjamin Dearborn. By his will, probated April 23d, 1838, various bequests were made, which ultimately returned to the Dispensary upwards of \$90,000. This munificence rendered the Institution to an extent independent of annual subscribers, and made possible much that otherwise could not have been accomplished. Nor was this the only service rendered the community by Mr. Dearborn. His inventions were numerous, and he kept a number of skilled mechanics constantly employed in their elaboration. His profound knowledge of statics led to the production of his unrivaled balances. His keen foresight led him to formulate plans then considered most visionary, but bearing testimony to his greatness. Thus we find him preparing an original communication on the employment of convict labor as a rational mode of punishing crime, and another on a "Lenient System for adjusting Demands and collecting Debts, without imprisonment." His memorial to Congress in 1819, on the subject of running steam-carriages upon railroads, though then scarcely listened to, has been abundantly verified both in letter and in spirit by the intricate web of steam railway now spanning all parts of the United States. Mr. Dearborn was a teacher in his early days and was the author of "The Columbian Grammar," published in 1795, probably the first grammar of American origin published in the United States and a credit to American literature.

Mr. Dearborn's portrait now graces the walls of the managers' room at the Dispensary. It is to be hoped that his name will be perpetuated in some more substantial manner. If new buildings are to be erected it will be fitting to name a ward in his honor. The list of benefactors and life members (*vide* Appendix) includes other names worthy of special mention. Adequate reference to them would unduly prolong this report and those interested are referred to Dr. Lawrence's "History." This "History" was prepared as a labor of love in 1859, and in it one finds accounts, arranged chronologically, of the early days of the Dispensary. Much that is curious is therein detailed. There are also details of the plans of the early managers, among whom the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parker, Rector of Trinity Church, was an active worker. Dr. Parker was Chairman of the Board of Managers each year until 1804, when he resigned. In this year he became Bishop of Massachusetts, but death removed him before he had performed any Episcopal services. It is said that he had been very active in making improvements and in procuring subscribers and donations.

The impression has prevailed among many persons that the Dispensary has been largely aided by public funds and that the physicians have been remunerated as "City Doctors." Both of these impressions are erroneous. The funds of the Dispensary have always been from private sources and the physicians, excepting the district physicians, have always given their services gratuitously.

That the service of the district physicians is practically gratuitous is shown by a quaint bill of Dr. Fleet's. It is as follows:—

Boston Dispensary to John Fleet, Jun.

To attending one hundred and nine of their patients	\$109.00
To delivering five women by orders from Nov., 1801, to July, 1802,	10.00
July, 1802.	\$119.00

In 1859, when the total number of patients attended by the Dispensary was 14,426, Dr. Robert Ware writes as follows:—

“131 Tremont Street, 9th May, 1859.

“Dear Sir,—As you requested, I have gone over my books for the nine months ending April 1, 1859. The last column gives the largest and smallest numbers of visits made at any time during the month.

“Very truly,

“Robert Ware.

“Dr. Lawrence.”

1858.		No. of Visits.	Patients.	
July,	31 days.	494	153	26 and 10.
Aug.*	19 “	367	102	28 “ 8.
Sept.	30 “	746	185	36 “ 13.
Oct.	31 “	716	184	34 “ 12.
Nov.	30 “	672	215	30 “ 9.
Dec.	31 “	663	175	37 “ 11.
1859.				
Jan.	31 “	691	161	30 “ 10.
Feb.	28 “	527	147	27 “ 8.
March,	31 “	578	150	28 “ 6.
		5,454	1,472	

This gives an average of 20.8 visits per day, and an average of nearly four visits to each patient during the period of nine months.

* Absent from the city twelve days.

The statistics of the present activity of the Dispensary will be given later in this report. Suffice it to say now that upwards of 42,000 patients are treated annually by the Dispensary, of whom 14,000 are treated by the District Physicians.

Some of the work foreshadowed in the early days of the Dispensary became later of much importance. For example, in 1814 the employment of nurses was considered of such importance that we find the following: “If a fund, yielding an income of two or three hundred dollars, could be placed at the disposal of the Managers, for the support of *Dispensary Nurses* we believe that a system could be adopted by which a sufficient number of respectable persons could be found who

would always be ready to respond to the call of the District Physician. By the experience acquired in such a school, these nurses would in time become valuable to other classes in the community; and their places could be filled by other candidates." For some reason, possibly lack of funds, permission was not again given to employ them until 1838, when in certain cases physicians were allowed to provide nurses, "the sum expended not to exceed the sum of \$10.00 in any one case." Thus was anticipated the work of the Instructive District Nursing Association, which has supplied nurses regularly to each district physician since 1886.

The instruction of medical students also became a feature of the work at a very early date. Details of the extent of this custom are not given, but it is clear that clinical instruction and the assumption of a certain amount of responsibility were recognized as of great value in the early education of the physician. The Dispensary has always gladly welcomed students. Its present building has an amphitheatre for class purposes, and it has been the custom for years for the physicians to give instruction to small classes in their respective rooms. In this way students have been received from the Harvard Medical School, the Boston Polyclinic, and of recent years also from the Tufts College Medical School, the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, etc. Through the district work many of the patients have been provided for the midwifery classes in the medical schools:—414 cases were thus provided in 1896. The Department of clinical medicine at the Harvard Medical School also makes use of this opportunity for students to follow cases at the bedside, each student being required to report on three cases thus visited. In the early days it appears that students substituted for the regular physicians of the districts to such an extent that for a while in 1826 the privilege to prescribe for patients was taken away.

In 1827 the physicians so strongly recommended the renewal of this privilege that students were again permitted to prescribe but "were requested to call upon the apothecaries once in each week that they might become acquainted with the price of medicines."

That the Dispensary was desirous of being abreast of the times was evidenced in still other ways at an early date. For example, we find that in 1812 an electric machine was purchased. This evidently was not used a great deal, for in 1820 its sale was authorized.

Our recent public agitation of the bath-house question was voiced as long ago as 1821, when it was voted, "On application of Dr. Chandler Robbins, Jr., that a bathing tub be purchased and deposited in some central place, for the use of the patients of the Dispensary." As we have not had even one bath tub during the intervening years, it might make amends to equip the Dispensary with a hydriatric department in accordance with modern requirements, with steam, spray baths, etc. The treatment of the sick, by measures of hydro-therapy, which have been proved of such value elsewhere, is yet in its infancy in Boston. It might be a welcome addition to our Dispensary to have provision for it here.

After the manner of certain English societies it has long been the custom of the Dispensary to provide trusses, either at cost or gratuitously, to patients needing them. For example, in 1803 Mr. Bartlett was authorized to pay \$8.00 for two trusses furnished to patients, while in 1806 we find it voted, "That Mrs. Abigail Smeak be furnished with a truss, and that the same be paid for by the Treasurer." The custom is still continued.

The Dispensary was early interested in sanitary questions, apart from its immediate province. In 1803 we find it issuing

a circular* in the several newspapers, in which are set forth in three parallel columns the comparative relations of vaccination, inoculation and small-pox.

By following such advice our people have had an immunity from the loathsome disease, small-pox, for so long a time that every now and then some well-meaning individual, perhaps learned in other lines of thought but densely ignorant of sanitary problems, presumes to advance so-called anti-vaccination arguments. The question no longer admits of argument,

** Natural Small-pox.—*

For twelve centuries this disorder has been known to continue its ravages, destroying every year an immense proportion of the population of the world.

It is in some few instances mild, but for the most part violent, painful, loathsome, dangerous to life and always CONTAGIOUS. One case in three—dangerous; one in six dies.

At least half of mankind have it; consequently one in twelve of the human race perish by this disease. In London 3,000 die annually; 40,000 in Great Britain and Ireland.

The eruptions are numerous, painful and disgusting. Confinement, loss of time, and expense are certain, and more or less considerable. Precautions are for the most part unavailing; medical treatment necessary, both during the disease and afterwards. It occasions pitted, scars, seams, &c., disfiguring the skin, particularly the face.

It is attempting to cross a large and rapid stream by swimming, when one in six perishes.

Inoculated Small-pox.—

For the most part mild, but sometimes violent, painful, loathsome, and dangerous to life. ALWAYS CONTAGIOUS, and therefore gives rise to Natural Small-pox; and has actually, by spreading the disease, increased the general mortality 17 in every 1,000.

One in 40 has a dangerous disease; one in 300 dies; and in London one in 100.

Eruptions are sometimes very considerable; confinement, loss of time, and expense, certain, and more or less considerable; preparation by diet and medicine, necessary; extremes of heat and cold dangerous.

It is passing the river in a boat, subject to accidents, where one in 300 perishes, and one in 40 suffers partially.

*Vaccination.—*Is an infallible preventive of Small-pox; always mild, free from pain or danger, NEVER FATAL, NOT CONTAGIOUS.

No eruption but where vaccinated. No confinement, loss of time, or expense necessary. No precaution, no medicine required. No consequent deformity. No subsequent disease.

It is passing over a safe bridge.

the value and safety of vaccination properly performed having been definitely settled years ago.

Vaccination and vaccination alone has made small-pox so rare that not a few physicians of wide experience have never attended or even seen a case. The physicians of the Dispensary have made themselves acquainted with this dread disease either from observation of the occasional cases which have come to their notice in their services or by the courtesy of the physicians at the small-pox hospital. They are on the alert to detect new or imported cases early, and on several occasions have been of great service to the Board of Health, and hence to the community, in detecting such cases, and aiding in their early quarantine.

In a history of one hundred years one would expect that many customs should become obsolete. Among these customs certain may be mentioned, if only to show how the times have changed.

For example in the early days considerable quantities of wine were issued. A circular, not dated, but presumably written early in the century, states, "That the strictest economy is recommended in the distribution of medicines and wine. One quart only of the latter shall be ordered at one time; and that to be Lisbon or Sherry, or some other not exceeding their value. Port may sometimes be ordered if thought to be peculiarly beneficial; giving preference to the cheapest that will suit the case." In 1806 another circular was sent to the physicians directing that only sherry would be issued and that two quarts would be the maximum approved in any given illness.

In 1818 the question came up as to the necessity of issuing any wines. At this time the annual cost of wines ranged between \$450.00 and \$500.00. Apart from the question of expense the opinion was gaining ground that wines were a

needless luxury in dispensary practice, and it was voted to discontinue their issue. A letter from Dr. John Ware, who was a Dispensary physician in this year, is of interest in this connection. In it he states, "I find that I have issued in the whole one hundred and thirty orders for a quart of wine each. Of this quantity, more than one-half was allowed to consumptive patients, and to the very old, merely as a cordial, a luxury, not with the expectation of answering any beneficial effect as to the cure of the disease. Of the remaining quantity the greater part was administered to patients with other diseases, nearly in the same way; and I may fairly say, of the whole quantity consumed, not one-quarter was necessary to the recovery of the patients. Indeed, when looking over the list of patients who have had wine, I cannot find more than one or two in which it appears to have essentially contributed to the favorable issue of the case."

There is a tradition that a mixture of cod-liver oil and whiskey, prescribed to consumptives, was discontinued because certain patients were in the habit of setting the mixture aside until the whiskey had separated, when they drank it through a straw and left the oil behind.

Few changes in medicine are more noteworthy than that relating to the practice of "blood-letting," a practice once so common that a hospital was not considered well equipped if lacking a cup at the head of each bed for use in bleeding. While probably most physicians would agree that under certain conditions venesection would be a desirable measure and might even be the means of saving life, these conditions have apparently been so rare, that few physicians have performed or seen the operation. The scarifier and the leech glass are instruments of unknown use to our younger physicians, indeed though leeches were in general use till this last decade it would be difficult to find one now.

In this connection the following, from a letter of the managers to the physicians is not without interest: "I write, therefore, to request, that, in all cases where venesection or scarification will do as well as leeching, you will adopt the former mode of practice." It seems that as many as thirty leeches had been ordered at a time by one of the physicians, and another "had often ordered leeches, when scarification would have been better for the patient, because the person *would not have it applied.*"

Among the customs of management long since fallen into disuse, was that of the annual celebration. In the early days of the century this was made a great event. For instance, in October, 1812, the day after the annual meeting of the subscribers, all interested marched in procession to the church in Federal street and listened to a discourse by the Rev. William E. Channing. The Governor and Council had been officially invited, and after the discourse the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars was collected.

While it may not be desirable to return to the pomp and ceremonial of those early days, there can be no doubt that meetings of those with like aims and interests are most valuable as sources of inspiration and mutual help. The institution or the individual which omits such measures will surely stagnate, if it does not die of inanition. That the recognition of this important truth by the early physicians of the Dispensary resulted beneficially was evident from seasons of especial productiveness. For instance in 1833 meetings of the physicians were held once a month. Among the immediate results of these meetings were the adoption of a uniform nomenclature in the classification of diseases, which hitherto had been so incongruous as to be valueless for purposes of comparative study. An inquiry into the sociological conditions of the patients was undertaken by the Staff, which must have

been productive of a better understanding of their needs and conditions of life. Much was accomplished, too, in the direction of improving the routine medical work, through better ways of distributing tickets and through better facilities for attending walking patients. In this connection a letter* from Oliver Wendell Holmes to the managers will be of interest.

Even those of us who were privileged to listen to his lectures on anatomy find it difficult to think of him as a physician. By the "Autocrat" and by his poems he carved a path in letters peculiarly his own. It is with no little wonder and professional pride that one familiar with this path reads the masterly essays on "The Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever," "Intermittent Fever in New England," etc. The letter on the needs of the Dispensary shows the same forethought and sound common sense that characterize his medical essays. These were written at, or soon after, the time when meetings of the Dispensary staff were of frequent occurrence.

It is noteworthy also that most of the recommendations of that letter have been adopted, much to the advantage of the Dispensary.

Not till 1856, however, did we have a building especially suited to our purposes. At that time two buildings on the site of our present home were refitted for this purpose, and

"October 16th, 1837.

* "*To the Managers of the Boston Dispensary* :—

"In compliance with one of the rules prescribed to the Physicians of this Institution, it is my duty to lay before the Managers the following suggestions :—

"1. That each Physician should be amply provided with tickets. Under the present arrangement, he is obliged either to send the patients to one of the Subscribers, or to supply them with tickets which he has been compelled to solicit from his friends or others. The advantages of the first plan, as I have seen and felt them in the Broad-street district, are as follows :—

"1. The *Physician* has the task of directing the patient to the Subscriber's residence,—a matter of some difficulty in general, and frequently, especially with newly arrived foreigners, impossible ; so that neither ticket nor medicine is obtained.

"2. The *Patient* has the task of hunting out the Subscriber, which is often a source of delay and vexation, if not of fatigue and suffering, as in the case where those who are really ill are obliged to do their own errands.

continued in active use until the erection of our present building, in 1883.

In 1856 the principal features of the work of the Dispensary, as now carried out, were begun. These were made possible chiefly through the munificence of Mr. Dearborn, to which reference has been made. When the present building was completed these plans were extended, and have since been continued with very little change. The changes that have arisen are chiefly those incident to increased numbers of patients and to improved methods of treatment, so that an account of the present conditions will practically represent those for several years past.

The medical work of the Dispensary today is two-fold in character, consisting of the district work and that of the consulting rooms at the Dispensary building. The district work has gone on quietly, unostentatiously, without a break for one

"3. The *Subscriber* has the unnecessary trouble of giving out the tickets in detail, and of being interrupted at all hours of the day with claims which must be immediately listened to.

"But, on the other hand, it is too much to ask of the Physician to go round begging for tickets, perhaps among those with whom he is unacquainted. I have myself succeeded in obtaining a very insufficient supply from some of my friends; but I have also had the mortification of having my request refused, — a circumstance very common with those who are obliged to ask favors.

"To the best of my recollection, no patient whom I have ever sent to a subscriber has at any time been refused a ticket. The subscriber, therefore, trusts entirely to my judgment respecting the claims of the patient; in other words, I am the real distributor in my own ward. Why then, all this superfluous machinery for wearing out the patience of all concerned?

"I would suggest, that while each subscriber retains such a number of tickets as he supposes he may require for his own distribution, the remaining ones, or a certain part of them, be left with the Secretary by the general consent of the subscribers, and by him freely dispensed to the Physicians.

"II. I would suggest that one or more places be provided, to which such patients as can safely and conveniently leave their own residences shall be expected to resort for advice. Such has been the method pursued in the Dispensaries of London and New York. It seems to me that two advantages would result from this arrangement: —

"1. A large class of patients, with diseases of comparatively trifling importance, — as, for instance, many affections of the eye and the ear, cutaneous diseases, and other chronic complaints not requiring confinement, — could be treated as effectually as if visited at their houses, at a far less expense of time and labor to the Physician.

"2. He would be freed in some measure from the importunities and exactions of those among his patients who, while they are too negligent to profit by his advice, would be too

hundred and one years. Such a history is unique, and is evidence that the Dispensary is a potent factor in the good of the community. The doctors are chosen from a list of applicants, chiefly graduates from our best hospitals and medical schools. These usually serve an apprenticeship for a few months, then, if their services prove satisfactory, they are appointed to one of the districts, of which there are now twelve. Their services generally last from one to two years, and are limited to three years.

The number of patients treated annually in the districts is from 14,000 to 15,000. A few cases may perhaps be of persons able to pay for medical services. But such are rare, and are not treated when discovered. The majority are among the squalid poor. There are always some, however, whom force of circumstances has driven into temporary poverty. The daily round of the District physician some-

indolent to seek it at the cost of a little trouble on their part; and would thus be enabled to give more attention to those who really require and deserve it.

"3. A consulting-room well attended is one of the most valuable schools for students as well as practitioners of medicine, since many cases of disease may be seen within a very limited time; and, being thus collected, may be compared with and illustrate each other. This is one of the legitimate ends of all medical charities.

"III. I will venture to ask of the Managers, whether the great and truly republican principle of the *concours*, or public competition of candidates for vacant offices, may not with advantage be introduced into the medical province of this Institution. The ground of election to the office of Physician seems at present to consist mainly in priority of claim. But is this any test of the competency or incompetency of the applicants? If there is one which is better and practicable, then it is due to those whose life and health are at stake that it should be adopted. The judges should be Physicians selected by the Managers; the capacity, the knowledge, the practical skill, of the candidates should be thoroughly tested; and to these should be sacrificed the blind rule of priority, and the occasional bias of favoritism. It is probable that the mention of such a plan would at once excite a spirit of industry and honorable competition among those to whom its offers should be addressed; such has been its universal effect wherever tested. The experience of every day in the Old World shows it to be of easy practical application. That this principle, so consonant with our institutions, will sooner or later be generally adopted, I cannot doubt. I believe this is a favorable opportunity for its introduction. To the young physician it offers a motive and a reward of industry; to the patient it gives assurance of obtaining a faithful, intelligent, and enlightened adviser.

"I offer these suggestions to the managers, because it is expressly declared to be my duty. Should either of them be thought worthy of attention, it would be easy to add such developments as are omitted in this hasty outline.

"Very respectfully,

"OLIVER W. HOLMES, M. D."

times brings him to scenes of especial sadness, as to homes ruined by intemperance or other vice.

The relation of intemperance to poverty was forcibly brought out in the statistical letters of the District physicians in 1833. Though the conditions are relatively somewhat better now than then, yet every District physician can duplicate the sad scenes therein recorded. Perhaps it may be in the sufferings of some poor wife, bedridden with pain, yet fearing to go to the hospital lest her erring husband dispose of her limited belongings in her absence and she have no roof to which to return. Wounds from brawls are not infrequent, but perhaps the hardest trials for the doctor are with the babies and little children. These "poor men's blessings" literally swarm in some localities, and when illness overtakes them it is sad indeed. In hot, stuffy rooms, redolent with the odors of washing and cooking, the poor babies fret under greasy bedding are annoyed by flies and vermin, and are often made ill by improper food from uncleansed nursing bottles.

Much has been done to lessen these evils, and the physician of today must, in addition to his professional relations to the diagnosis and treatment of disease, serve as a well-informed agent of various charities in order to do his full duty in ameliorating the sufferings of the sick poor. He may provide places for the critically ill in the proper hospital. A note descriptive of the case and a request for the ambulance, if necessary, usually serve this purpose. Then, too, he must be familiar with municipal ordinances relative to contagious diseases, such as the necessity of reporting them, the periods to elapse before children from the houses where contagion exists are allowed to go to school, and the prohibition of the use of public conveyances for contagious cases.

In epidemics of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and the like, the position of District physician is by no means a sinecure. He

may at such times be called upon to attend hundreds of such cases during a few weeks service. This work in its relation to the recently established system of school inspection alone will give some idea of the debt the community owes to the District physician.

He must be posted in other lines as well if he would properly fulfill his duties. For the sick babies or their mothers he may ensure restful hours on the Floating Hospital, the harbor boats, or in cars or carriages, for each of which he is supplied with tickets and instructions as to times and places. In a similar way he may provide restful vacation weeks for tired-out young women. These are among his most pleasant privileges, for it is sad indeed to attend these poor women, and know that instead of medicine, they need rather a respite from hard conditions of under-paid labor. It is a wonder that any one can live on the food furnished in cheap boarding-houses and restaurants. These girls try to do so, then pass restless nights in stuffy "side-rooms," with nobody to wait upon them save other equally hard-worked and under-paid young women. Perhaps more such cases come to the physicians in the central office suffering from Anemia, Dyspepsia, etc., than are seen in the districts; but there are many such in each service.

Another charity with which the physician must be familiar is that of free foods. The Diet Kitchen was started in 1874, and furnishes at the request of the Dispensary physicians milk, eggs, broths, and bread, in sufficient quantities and of good quality, for limited periods. When the physician finds patients who can pay a little, but who are so situated as to be unable to prepare satisfactory food, he may direct them to the "New England Kitchen," established in 1890 by certain philanthropic and scientific representatives of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the supply of well-prepared and nutritious food at minimum prices. Then various milk funds

have made good milk available of recent years throughout the summer season.

Through the Overseers of the Poor, the several church societies, and the visitors of the Associated Charities much suffering and want are relieved during the service of the physician by properly connecting with these respective bodies. Coal, wood and provisions may be thus furnished, even rents temporarily paid in appropriate cases. While necessarily more familiar with certain of these charities than with others, the physicians of the Dispensary welcome all who bring help or cheer to the sick poor. To the distributors of the Flower Missions, to the readers at the bedside, as well as to those who provide food, raiment and shelter, he gladly extends a greeting. There is another charity, however, foreshadowed as we have seen, over eighty years ago, which very directly appeals to him. This is the Instructive District Nursing Association, efficiently established in 1886. Of this charity the physician is glad to avail himself as one of his most effective aids. The Association supplies each district with a nurse, who makes the visit with the physician or not, as he desires, helps him in his dressings or special examinations, then follows up his cases by one or more visits daily as the case requires. The nurses also instruct the young mothers in the proper care of their abodes and families. Improvement in cleanliness, cooking and other household duties follows these ministrations in a most satisfactory degree.

For the most part they are well-trained, faithful and self-sacrificing women, and their efforts are appreciated by the patients as well as by the physicians. Though in the daily rounds they are called upon from morning until evening to tramp up rickety stairs and into dark corners, and though they sometimes meet the vicious and depraved, no harm comes to

them, but instead they are greeted with smiles and blessings on every side.

The work of the Indoor Department of the Boston Dispensary, begun in a small way in the old building, and earlier still foreshadowed by work in the offices of the visiting physicians, assumed its present more perfect state in 1883, when our present building was first occupied. The daily routine is modelled in a general way on that commonly adopted in the out-patient departments of our larger hospitals. It differs, however, in several important respects from many of them, and is in the front rank of institutions of its kind. Among its chief features are the facilities for the prompt classification of patients, and sending them to specialists in their respective departments.

As a patient enters the main waiting hall, he is received by a clerk, and given a numbered check for the department to which his disease apparently belongs. He then takes a seat in front of the room to which he has been assigned, and enters the consulting room as the physician in attendance rings for him. To patients coming for the first time, the physician gives a card on which he records the room number, the date, and the index number of his case-book. The examinations are carried out in this room, and records are kept of the diagnosis, treatment and important details of the cases.

Where medicines are ordered a prescription is written which the patient takes to a cashier in the main hall, paying ten cents for each prescription, unless the physician in charge is satisfied that he is unable to afford that moderate sum, in which case no charge is made. He then takes it to the Apothecary of the Dispensary, who compounds and dispenses the medicines in an adjoining room.

During the past year 28,865 patients have been attended, as follows :—

	Men	Women.	Children.	Total.
Medical Department	3,058	5,020	4,775	12,853
Surgical Department	1,466	842	663	2,971
Department for Disease of the Skin	576	627	522	1,725
Department for Diseases of the Nervous System	829	1,235	207	2,271
Department for Diseases of the Throat and Nose	943	863	777	2,583
Department for the Diseases of Women	—	1,122	—	—
Department for Diseases of the Eye	354	606	389	1,349
Department for Disease of the Ear	230	254	284	768
Department for Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	2,261	22	—	2,283
Department for Diseases of the Rectum	113	54	1	168
Orthopedic Department	121	110	42	273
Dental Department	167	157	175	499

These figures are of interest as compared with those of earlier days (*vide* pp. 16, 17). Then, in 1867, there were fourteen physicians, four surgeons, eight district physicians and one superintendent. This Staff attended 14,446 patients in the house and 9,462 on the districts; giving a total of 23,908 patients attended in that year. The number of physicians, including the superintendent and district physicians now in attendance is 71, and 44,323 patients are attended during the year. Probably the number of patients actually seen is considerably less than this, as the same patient oftentimes is seen in several different services and appears as a new case in each.

The several rooms are fairly well equipped for carrying out their respective lines of work. For example, the nervous room has an equipment of electric batteries, facilities for administering massage, etc.

Regarding massage, it is of interest that the first scientific use of this valuable remedial measure, in Boston clinics of this character, was undertaken in the Boston Dispensary. In the summer of 1893 it was introduced with the coöperation of

Miss Jennie M. Colby and the late Baron Nils Posse. Since that time Miss Colby, with several assistants in the women's room, and Mr. Edwin F. Harding in the men's room, has given daily service in massage.

The Surgical Department and those for special diseases are also fairly well equipped with their respective appliances.

An important department of the Dispensary is that of the Pharmacist. He has two assistants and keeps on hand a stock of medicines, made chiefly in the laboratory of the Dispensary.

For convenience, as well as to ensure uniformity in the preparations, the majority of the medicines ordered are from a special formulary in use in the Dispensary. This includes eighty-two combinations of drugs, each of which when ordered may be specified as Sol. or Mix. 1, 2, 3, etc. The physicians are by no means confined to this formulary, but are provided with the preparations of the U. S. Pharmacopeia, also with a considerable number of drugs representing the later advances in medicine. Every aid, as far as the funds will allow, is made to give the best that medical skill can provide.

A pathologist is on duty daily to aid in the chemical examination of the patients' various excreta. A specimen is sent to him on one day, and he returns a report of what he finds on the following day.

It would be impossible to give details in a report of this character, regarding the work of the different rooms. Suffice it to say that each of the seventy-one physicians in his respective term of service brings to the poor people intrusted to his care the best attention he can give under the circumstances. Nor is it all a labor of benevolence on the part of the physician. However benevolently inclined he may be, he must constantly bear in mind that, beside his duties to the patients, his position demands of him duties to the medical profession and to himself. For the profession he must endeavor to advance

the sum of medical knowledge. His attendance on the cases should be such that it either permits instruction of medical students or a careful study of each case or class of cases in the hope that he may shed light on some problem of medicine. For himself it is his duty to so enlarge his knowledge that each year of service may increase his skill as a physician. His patients have a right to demand this of him. The day has gone by when a physician may simply sit in a consulting room, listen to a few symptoms and write a prescription. Medicine has advanced with the other sciences. Exact observation and analysis are of the greatest importance in the study of cases.

Realizing these lines of progress in medicine the physicians of the Boston Dispensary have taken counsel together to see wherein they can improve upon the past work of the institution. As in 1833 such combined action resulted in what was relatively the strongest and most productive period in the history of the Dispensary, so it is hoped that the present organization will bear rich fruits. It is not necessary to detail here the recommendations or actions of the several committees to bring about improved methods for the study and treatment of cases. It is, however, among the objects of this report to lay before the friends of the Institution some lines in which it seems to us that the Dispensary may develop, if outside aid can be secured. It is hoped that some who read these pages may feel inclined to emulate the illustrious examples of the benefactors of former years, without whose aid the results already attained would have been impossible.

What, then, are the present needs of the Dispensary? In the first place more room is needed for consulting purposes. As matters stand today each physician must content himself with one small room (13 x 15 ft.), in which to attend to from twenty to fifty patients. If he can content himself with

simply ringing in a patient every few minutes and asking a few questions and then handing out a prescription, one room may answer well enough ; but modern medicine is not satisfied with this method of attending cases, nor can any conscientious physician follow it except as a makeshift. Room is needed in which to make necessary examinations and to administer special forms of treatment without undue exposure of individual patients or needless delay in getting patients ready for examinations. Increased facilities are also needed for the chemical and microscopical examination of the sputum, blood, etc. Oftentimes it is of the utmost importance to obtain data in regard to these particulars at the time of the first visit. Delays may mean the putting off of the diagnosis, as in consumption, for weeks, owing to the difficulty of making the patients realize the need of early attention to their ailments. Thus the period in which efficient aid may be rendered them is allowed to go by. This could be rectified by having sufficient means to employ assistants to the pathologist, who could work in rooms adjoining the medical consulting rooms, and who could be on hand for work at the times when such work is most wanted. With the improved methods of recent pathology such immediate examinations are usually possible. They would help also very materially in the work of the surgical and other departments, since, as carried out now, it is largely at the personal expense, inconvenience and loss of time of individual physicians.

Another important need is that of beds. At present there are no beds in the Institution. If a patient, ill with Heart-disease, or Epilepsy, or anything else liable to acute attacks, is overcome at the Dispensary, or if a surgical patient happens to faint or to need time to recover from Ether, there is nothing to be done, on account of our limited facilities, except to give up our examining tables to them to the detriment of the clinic,

or else to screen them off on an extemporized bed on the floor. Again, whether it is necessary to have another hospital in Boston or not, there is no question but what it would add very greatly to the desirability of a Dispensary service to have a few beds for the reception of certain classes of cases. No surgeon is long content to have case after case come to him of patients suffering with crooked limbs or morbid growths, which he must send to other operators at some other institution because of no provision for the treatment in his own. So in medical services, a physician is exceedingly loath to send cases of which he is making a special study to hospitals where he cannot attend them himself or easily follow their subsequent history. The Staff of the Dispensary is of the opinion that there is a real demand for at least one infirmary ward connected with the Institution, and that its establishment, besides being of great benefit to the patients, would react favorably on the personnel of the Staff, by making appointments much more valuable as a means for professional improvement than is now the case. A Dispensary service should be so valuable that every physician possessing it might consider it capable of being made second to none of its kind.

All of these improvements involve increased expenditures. The present funds of the Institution permit its continuance only as it has been carried on during the past fourteen years. It certainly is desirable that its usefulness should be extended. Already land has been acquired adjoining our present building. Funds are not at hand to make the enlargements necessary to relieve the present congested state of our clinics, much less to initiate such improvements as those above indicated.

Before closing this report we would say that no history of the Boston Dispensary would be complete without more than a passing notice of the work accomplished by its Superintendent, Dr. William H. H. Hastings. He served his

apprenticeship as District physician from 1869 to 1872, when he was appointed to the house as a Physician. This position he held until 1876, when he was appointed Superintendent.

In the twenty-one years of daily duty as Superintendent, Dr. Hastings has served the Dispensary continuously, faithfully and well. Familiar with the older methods, to him came the responsibility of administering the new. With the occupancy of the present building in 1883, came added cares. The specialization of services and the respective terms of the seventy physicians attached to them; the requirements of modern therapeutics and the purchase of supplies and apparatus incident thereto; the judicious handling of the many patients; also the administration of the financial details of the Institution, all require and have received at his hands skilled attention and executive ability. To his unremitting care and wise forethought the growth of the Dispensary and its present usefulness are largely due.

In this century of active life the Dispensary has had an honored history, one in which managers, physicians and friends may well take pride. The amount of suffering alleviated among the needy poor is incalculable. In the entire time since 1796, one million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-five (1,378,845) cases have been attended. Since 1856 the number is one million two hundred and fifty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-two (1,259,682). Doubtless among them a small percentage could be found of those to whom charity should not have been extended, but the number is certainly trivial compared with the large percentage of those really in need, to whom the charge of even a single small fee would have been a hardship.

That the purposes of the Dispensary have appealed strongly to the thoughtful citizens of this community is evidenced by the names of persons interested in their

development. Complete lists of benefactors, managers, physicians and others thus interested are given in the Appendix.

A list tells its own story of generous contributions when it includes such names as Amory, Bromfield, Brooks, Hemenway, Higginson, Lawrence, Lowell, Parker, Smith, Sprague and Wigglesworth, which appear in that of the life-members and benefactors.

It is not surprising that general confidence has been inspired in the work of the Dispensary when the management of its affairs has always been in the hands of gentlemen whose very names are synonymous with good government and of thoughtful interest in whatever relates to the commercial, the physical, the intellectual or the spiritual welfare of the community. Among the Managers who have given especially long and faithful service, have been Wolcott (both father and son), Lawrence, Crocker, Kuhn, Wigglesworth, Rogers, Ellis and Parker.

As one reads in the long list of Dispensary Physicians the names of Jackson, and Warren, and Bowditch, and Cabot, and Doe, and Williams among the dead, or later the names of so many of Boston's living leaders of medicine, men to whom rich and poor, patient and physician turn when in need of special counsel, one may well feel not only that this Charity has nobly met its special aims, but also that by the experience acquired in such service the community and the medical profession have been largely the gainers.

It is the desire of the present Staff of the Boston Dispensary to continue the high standard of excellence, transmitted to them, and to aid the Dispensary towards a healthful development of its respective fields of usefulness.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE BOSTON DISPENSARY IN 1796.*

Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq.	Mr. Joseph Callender, jun.
Mr. Seth Adams.	Mr. Gardner L. Chandler.
Jeremiah Allen, Esq.	Mrs. Mary Coffin.
Mr. Jonathan Amory.	Mr. Joseph Coolidge.
Mr. John Amory.	Mr. James Cutler.
Mrs. Elizabeth Amory.	
Mr. John Amory, jun.	Mr. George Deblois.
Mr. Jonathan Amory, jun.	Mr. Thomas Dennie.
Mr. Francis Amory.	Mr. Ebenezer Dorr.
Mr. Thomas C. Amory.	Mr. Samuel Dunn.
Mr. Jonathan Amory, tertius.	
John Andrews, Esq.	Mr. Joshua Eaton.
Mr. John T. Apthorp.	Major-General Simon Elliott.
Nathaniel Balch, Esq.	Mr. Joseph Field.
Capt. Tristram Bernard.	
Mr. Thomas Bartlett.	His Honor, Moses Gill, Esq., \$10.
Mr. Samuel Blagge.	Mr. Nathaniel Goodwin.
Mr. Kirk Boott.	Mr. Samuel Gore.
Mrs. Elizabeth Bowdoin, \$10.	Mr. John Gore.
Mr. Thomas Brewer.	Stephen Gorham, Esq.
Mr. Peter C. Brooks.	Mr. John Gray.
Mr. William Brown.	Mr. Richard Green.
Mr. Benjamin Bussey.	Mr. Benjamin Greene.

* The original list of benefactors was long supposed to be lost and the list given in Dr. Lawrence's "History" was obtained from a copy in the Athenæum Library. Recently, however, the original manuscript was found in an old garret in Roxbury and is now framed and preserved in the Dispensary.

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| Mr. Joseph Greene. | Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, \$10. |
| Mr. David Greene. | Mr. Joshua Pico. |
| | Mr. William Pratt. |
| Mr. John Huskins. | |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Huskins. | Mr. Joseph Roby. |
| Mr. Moses M. Hays. | Mrs. Hannah Rowe. |
| Stephen Higginson, Esq. | Estate of Hon. Thomas Russell, |
| Mr. Stephen Higginson, jun. | Esq., \$20. |
| Mr. Oliver Holden. | |
| Mrs. Abigail Howard. | Mr. Samuel Salisbury. |
| Mr. Jonathan Hunnewell. | James Scott, Esq. |
| | Mr. William Shattuck. |
| Henry Jackson, Esq. | Mr. William Shaw. |
| Hon. John C. Jones. | Mrs. Anne Smith. |
| Mr. Thomas J. Jones. | William Smith, Esq. |
| | Mrs. Elizabeth Sparhawk. |
| Mrs. Susanna Kneeland. | Rev. Samuel Stillman, D. D. |
| | Mr. Benjamin Morgan Stillman. |
| Mr. William Lambert. | Hon. James Sullivan, Esq. |
| Hon. John Lowell, Esq. | |
| John Lowell, jun., Esq. | Mr. Joseph Taylor. |
| | Mrs. Elizabeth Temple. |
| Thomas McDonough, Esq. | Mr. Joshua Thomas. |
| Mr. John Marston. | Mr. Samuel Torrey. |
| Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D. | William Tudor, Esq. |
| | Mr. Edward Tuckerman. |
| Mr. William Newman. | |
| | Charles Vaughn, Esq. |
| Rev. Samuel Parker, D. D. | Mr. James Vila. |
| Mr. John Parker. | |
| Samuel Parkman, Esq. | Mr. Henry Wainwright. |
| Mr. Gorham Parsons. | Hon. Oliver Wendell, Esq. |
| Mr. William Payne, \$30. | Rev. Samuel West. |
| Miss Sarah Payne. | Mr. David West. |
| Mr. David Peirce. | Mr. Robert Wier, jun. |
| Mr. Levi Peirce. | Mr. William Woods. |
| Mr. Samuel Penhallow. | |

BENEFACTORS.

1799.	John Lucas	\$20 00
1801.	Thomas Smith	333 33
1805.	Mrs. McLane	50 00
1811.	Mrs. Esther Sprague	1,500 00
1812.	Public Contribution	358 15
1813.	Collection at King's Chapel	161 47
1816.	Caleb Bingham	25 00
1819.	Sarah Russell	100 00
1820.	Edward H. Robbins	30 00
1821.	Boston Theatre, J. A. Dickson	500 00
1823.	City of Boston	120 00
1823.	Bryant P. Tilden	200 00
1830.	A Friend	200 00
1830.	Anne Smith	5,000 00
1832.	Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society	200 00
1832.	Gardiner Greene	25 00
1832.	Miss Belknap	1,000 00
1832.	Peter C. Brooks	50 00
1833.	Irish Charitable Society	10 00
1833.	Mrs. Sarah Jackson	200 00
1836.	Peter C. Brooks	50 00
1837.	Mrs. Sarah Green	200 00
1837.	Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society	200 00
1838.	Benjamin Dearborn (in reversion)	90,000 00
1841.	Mrs. Margaret Coffin	30 00
1842.	Lucretia Hubbard	500 00
1844.	Sarah Stocker	50 00
1845.	John Parker	2,000 00
1847.	Henry Higginson	10,000 00

1850.	John Bromfield	\$10,000 00
1850.	John Redman	1,130 00
1856.	A. B.	100 00
1856.	Augustus Hemenway	100 00
1858.	Boston Lying-in-Hospital	716 75
1859.	Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, sen.	100 00
1859.	A Friend	25 00
1860.	Jonathan Phillips	5,000 00
1870.	Henry Salstonstall	250 00
1871.	Nabby Joy	5,000 00
1871.	James Read	500 00
1871.	Abbott Lawrence	1,000 00
1872.	Arabella Rice	5,000 00
1877.	Augustus Hemenway	2,000 00
1877.	Quincy Tufts	2,000 00
1878.	Eliza Powers	2,000 00
1881.	Thomas D. Quincy	500 00
1883.	Mary Wigglesworth	5,000 00
1891.	Ann Wigglesworth	5,000 00
1892.	T. O. H. P. Burnham	2,000 00
1896.	Samuel E. Sawyer	2,000 00
1896.	Henry C. Hutchins	1,000 00
1897.	Thomas Wigglesworth	5,000 00
1897.	William Hilton	17,500 00

LIFE MEMBERS.

Constituted.

1820. Hannah R. Amory.
 1829. Ebenzer T. Andrews.
 1844. Samuel Appleton.
 * Samuel T. Armstrong.
 1844. Amos Binney.
 1844. Samuel Blake.
 1819. Edward Blanchard.
 1831. James Bowdoin.
 Eben L. Boyd.
 1856. Samuel Bradlee.
 1844. Peter C. Brooks.
 William Brown.
 John Brown.
 1820. Charles R. Codman.
 Mrs. C. Codman.
 1818. Margaret Coffin.
 1824. Samuel Clark.
 S. P. Davis.
 Mary Daught.
 John Dorr.
 1820. Mrs. Catherine Eliot.
 Ebenezer Francis.
 Nalbo Frazier.
 1820. William R. Gray.
 1828. Horace Gray.
 1844. John C. Gray.
 Gardiner Greene.
 1825. Mary Greene.
 1844. J. S. Copley Greene.
 1816. John Grew.
 Henry Homer.
 1824. Joseph Head.
 1828. Sarah Holland.

Constituted.

- Hannah Joy.
 1832. Amos Lawrence.
 1832. Abbott Lawrence.
 1844. William R. Lawrence.
 Catherine S. Langdon.
 Joseph Lee, jun.
 Charles Lowell, D. D.
 Samuel May.
 Mrs. John McLean.
 William Phillips.
 William Payne.
 John Peck.
 1828. Jonathan Phillips.
 1828. Edward D. Peters.
 1828. James Perkins.
 1821. Sarah Payne.
 1821. Mary Payne.
 1816. Francis Parkman, D. D.
 Samuel G. Perkins.
 1828. Paul D. Richards.
 Samuel Salisbury.
 Catherine S. Smith.
 1818. David Sears.
 1844. George C. Shattuck.
 Richard D. Tucker.
 1818. Edward Tuckerman.
 1844. John E. Thayer.
 1844. G. Francis Thayer.
 1825. Thomas L. Winthrop.
 1831. Samuel H. Walley.
 Charles Walley.
 1831. Edgar K. Whitaker.
 Samuel Whitwell.

*Date not recorded.

PRESIDENTS.

Elected.		Resigned.
1796	Right Rev. Samuel Parker	1804
1804	Samuel Stillman, D. D.	1807
1807	Rev. Joseph Eckley	1811
1811	Hon. William Phillips	1827
1827	Edward Tuckerman	1828
1828	Samuel Snelling	1830
1830	Edward Tuckerman	1838
1838	Hon. Jonathan Phillips	1840
1840	Gideon F. Thayer	1846
1846	Nathaniel L. Frothingham, D. D.	1852
1852	James H. Foster	1857
1857	Samuel May	1865
1865	George K. Kuhn	1875
1875	J. Huntington Wolcott	1887
1887	Thomas Wigglesworth	1893
1893	Samuel Johnson	

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Elected.		Resigned.
1796	Stephen Gorham	1806
1796	Right Rev. Dr. Parker	1804
1796	John Parker	1798
1796	John Coffin Jones	1799
1796	William Brown	1799
1796	Samuel Stillman	1807
1796	William Shattuck	1801
1796	Samuel Dunn	1815
1796	John Andrews	1808
1796	John Codman	1801
1796	Jonathan Amory, 3d	1808
1796	Samuel West	1807
1797	Thomas Brewer	1806
1798	Thomas Davis	1801
1799	William Tudor	1806
1799	Nathaniel Smith	1801
1801	Benjamin Bussey	1806
1801	Henry Hill	1809
1802	Samuel Salisbury	1808
1804	Adam Babcock	1808
1806	Samuel Cobb	1808
1806	Samuel Snelling	1830
1806	Henderson Inches	1808
1806	Eben L. Boyd	1809
1807	Joseph Eckley	1811

Elected.		Resigned.
1807	Gideon Snow	1845
1808	Samuel H. Walley	1840
1808	Joseph Coolidge, jun.	1830
1808	Henry Holmes	1809
1808	John G. Coffin	1815
1808	Stephen Higginson, jun.	1811
1808	William Mackay	1820
1809	William Smith	1815
1809	James White	1811
1809	Joseph Tilden	1827
1811	Charles Lowell	1820
1811	Thomas Baldwin	1825
1811	William Phillips	1827
1813	Isaac Winslow	1845
1815	John Grew	1815
1815	Edward Tuckerman	1838
1815	Edward Phillips	1827
1815	Benjamin West	1826
1820	Henry Ware	1830
1820	Thomas A. Dexter	1822
1822	Thomas W. Phillips	1827
1825	Francis Wayland	1826
1826	Benjamin Gould	1833
1826	Gideon F. Thayer	1846
1826	Samuel T. Armstong	1834
1826	Jonathan Phillips	1840
1826	Samuel May	1865
1826	George H. Snelling	1836
1830	Otis Everett	1833
1830	Nathaniel P. Russell	1836
1830	Alonzo Potter	1831
1831	Moses Grant	1832
1832	Nathaniel L. Frothingham	1864
1833	Thomas B. Wales	1836
1833	J. Greeley Stevenson	1835
1834	Pliny Cutler	1854
1835	Edmund Munroe	1838
1836	James H. Foster	1856
1836	William Gray	1850
1838	Uriel Crocker	1887
1838	Josiah F. Flagg	1839
1839	Edmund Dwight	1843
1839	Samuel T. Armstrong	1841
1840	Ebenzer Chadwick	1854
1840	Nathaniel H. Emmons	1863

Elected.		Resigned.
1841	Samuel H. Walley	1842
1842	Charles Amory	1845
1843	Benjamin Howard	1844
1843	Samuel Bradlee	1856
1845	J. Huntington Wolcott	1865
1845	Gideon Snow	1845
1845	Jonathan Chapman	1848
1846	Francis Parkman	1853
1848	George H. Kuhn	1875
1850	William Dehon	1857
1852	Thomas P. Cushing	1855
1854	Henry B. Rogers	1887
1854	Samuel E. Guild	1862
1855	William R. Lawrence	1865
1856	Henry A. Whitney	1866
1856	Abbott Lawrence	1875
1857	Henry Plympton	1862
1862	Thomas Wigglesworth	1893
1862	Francis E. Parker	1879
1863	Samuel Johnson, jun.	
1863	John C. Ropes	1868
1864	Rufus Ellis	1885
1865	John Tisdale Bradlee	1872
1865	G. Langdon Pratt	1871
1865	James J. Higginson	1868
1866	William R. Lawrence	1879
1868	Arthur Lincoln	
1868	J. Huntington Wolcott	1887
1871	Samuel Eliot	1872
1872	Abner Kingman	1881
1872	Edward S. Grew	
1875	George H. Kuhn	1879
1875	Francis W. Lawrence	
1879	William P. Kuhn	1897
1879	A. Lawrence Mason	
1881	C. W. Amory	
1885	John P. Spaulding	1885
1886	Charles G. Weld	
1887	Roger Wolcott	1892
1887	Arthur B. Ellis	1888
1887	Francis W. Hunnewell	
1889	J. Collins Warren	
1892	Charles F. Sprague	1892
1893	Lawrence Brooks	1896
1895	E. Pierson Beebe	

SECRETARIES.

Elected.		Resigned.
1796	Jonathan Amory, 3d	1798
1798	John Andrews	1808
1808	Samuel H. Walley	1809
1809	Joseph Tilden	1813
1813	Isaac Winslow	1815
1815	John Grew	1815
1815	Benjamin West	1819
1819	Joseph Tilden	1820
1820	Thomas A. Dexter	1822
1822	Thomas W. Phillips	1827
1827	George H. Snelling	1836
1836	William Gray	1850
1850	William Dehon	1857
1857	H. Austin Whitney	1864
1864	John C. Ropes	1868
1868	Arthur Lincoln	1887
1887	Edward S. Grew	

TREASURERS.

Elected.		Resigned.
1796	William Smith	1809
1809	Edward Phillips	1813
1813	Gideon Snow	1844
1844	George T. Bigelow	1850
1850	Edward Blake	1863
1863	Francis E. Parker	1879
1879	Arthur Lincoln	

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Appointed.		Resigned.
1858	John B. Alley	1862
1862	Howard F. Damon	1865
1865	Samuel A. Green	1873
1873	Alfred L. Haskins	1876
1876	Wm. H. H. Hastings	

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

Appointed.		Resigned.
1858	Jacob Bigelow	1867
	P. M. Crane	1867
1867	Henry I. Bowditch	1868
1867	Calvin Ellis	1868

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

Appointed.		Resigned.
1858	S. D. Townsend	1867
	H. W. Williams	1859
	George Hayward	1863
1863	J. Mason Warren	1867
1867	C. E. Buckingham	1868
1867	R. M. Hodges	1868

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS.

Elected.		Retired.
1796	John Fleet	1804
1802	James Jackson	1804
1802	Samuel Hunt	1805
1804	Isaac Rand, jun.	1805
1804	John G. Coffin	1806
1805	John Dixwell	1806
1805	Horace Bean	1811
1806	John Gorham	1807
1806	Thomas I. Parker	1809
1807	Cyrus Perkins	1809
1809	Samuel R. Trevett	1809
1809	William Gamage, jun.	1814
1809	Asa Bullard	1810
1810	Jacob Gates	1811
1811	Jacob Bigelow	1814
1811	John Revere	1816
1814	John B. Brown	1816
1814	George Parkman	1817
1816	Asa Bucknam	1819
1816	Pliny Hayes	1818
1817	Samuel Clark	1820
1818	John Ware	1820
1819	Enoch Hale	1821
1819	Gamaliel Bradford	1820
1820	Chandler Robbins	1823
1820	George B. Doane	1823
1821	John P. Spooner	1824
1821	John W. Webster	1822
1822	David Osgood	1823
1823	John D. Wells	1826
1823	Warren Abbott	1825
1823	George W. Otis	1826
1824	Samuel Morrill	1827
1825	Winslow Lewis	1827
1826	J. Greely Stevenson	1828

Appointed.		Resigned.
1826	Edward G. Davis	1829
1827	Charles T. Hildreth	1830
1827	Joseph K. McKean	1830
1827	Horatio Robinson	1828
1828	Jonas H. Lane	1830
1828	Francis J. Higginson	1830
1828	John C. Howard	1831
1828	Daniel T. Coit	1832
1829	Charles Walker	1832
1829	Thomas Gray	1832
1829	John B. Stebbins	1832
1830	Martin Gay	1832
1830	Henry Dyer	1833
1830	William Grigg	1831
1830	Alexander Thomas	1833
1831	Edward J. Davenport	1834
1831	Augustus A. Gould	1834
1832	Ezra Palmer	1835
1832	Joseph Roby	1835
1832	Paul Simpson	1835
1832	James Wood	1833
1832	Caleb S. Whitman	1835
1832	John B. S. Jackson	1835
1833	Edward Warren	1836
1833	William A. Foster	1836
1833	James B. Gregerson	1835
1834	J. Howard Sargent	1835
1834	Edmund L. Cunningham	1836
1835	William G. Hanaford	1837
1835	Francis Dana	1836
1835	Henry I. Bowditch	1838
1835	William Young	1836
1835	John Odin	1838
1835	William W. Dwight	1836
1835	Francis H. Gray	1837
1836	Henry G. Clark	1838
1836	John H. Dix	1839
1836	Alonzo Chapin	1837
1836	Hermann B. Inches	1838
1836	Abner B. Wheeler	1838
1836	Marcellus Bowen	1838
1837	Oliver W. Holmes	1837
1837	John M. Moriarty	1839
1837	Warren J. Whitney	1839
1838	George A. Bethune	1840

Appointed.	Resigned.
1838 Henry G. Wiley	1841
1838 John W. Gorham	1840
1838 Stephen Salisbury	1841
1838 Lewis I. Glover	1841
1838 Benjamin Haskell	1839
1838 Thomas M. Brewer	1840
1839 Charles E. Ware	1840
1839 Nathaniel S. Tucker	1840
1839 Benjamin B. Appleton	1842
1839 William Eustis	1840
1840 Samuel Parkman	1842
1840 Ephraim Buck, jun.	1842
1840 Frederic A. Eddy	1842
1840 William W. Cutler	1841
1840 Samuel Wigglesworth	1840
1840 Christopher C. Holmes	1841
1841 John F. W. Lane	1843
1841 Robert W. Hooper	1842
1841 John F. Tuckerman	1841
1841 William J. Dale	1843
1841 Samuel Cabot	1841
1841 Charles F. Foster	1844
1841 Henry Orne Stone	1844
1841 William Hawes	1842
1842 Ward N. Boylston	1844
1842 Samuel Trull	1843
1842 William T. Parker	1844
1842 Samuel L. Abbott	1844
1842 William P. Dexter	1844
1843 E. D. G. Palmer	1845
1843 George Hayward, jun.	1846
1843 George N. Thomson	1845
1844 John Spence	1845
1844 Samuel Cabot	1846
1844 Phineas M. Crane	1847
1844 Charles E. Buckingham	1845
1844 LeBaron Russell	1846
1844 William H. Thayer	1845
1844 Andrew Alexander	1845
1845 Fytche E. Oliver	1848
1845 James M. Phipps	1848
1845 Alfred A. Lane	1848
1845 John S. Carter	1847
1845 Samuel Kneeland	1847
1846 Eleazer P. Wells	1846

Appointed.	Resigned.
1846 William E. Townsend	1847
1846 George Derby	1849
1846 Nathaniel Downes	1849
1847 H. Osgood Stone	1848
1847 Robert Davis	1847
1847 George H. Gay	1848
1847 George F. Bigelow	1850
1847 John W. Hinckley	1849
1847 James W. Stone	1848
1848 Edmund B. Moore	1853
1848 Luther Parks, jun.	1850
1848 Joseph Hagar	1849
1848 Benjamin F. Gilman	1849
1848 Moses W. Weld	1849
1848 Edward A. W. Harlow	1851
1849 Henry W. Williams	1851
1849 John C. Dalton	1851
1849 Robert W. Greer	1852
1849 Francis Minot	1851
1849 John C. Sharp	1850
1849 Marcus B. Leonard	1854
1850 Edmund T. Eastman	1853
1850 William B. Morris	1851
1850 James P. Sharkey	1853
1850 John S. H. Fogg	1854
1850 Franklin F. Patch	1851
1851 Luther Johnson	1851
1851 Thomas F. Oakes	1854
1851 J. Everett Herrick	1854
1851 George F. Bigelow	1853
1851 John R. Lincoln	1855
1851 John C. Sharp	1853
1852 Daniel D. Slade	1853
1853 John F. Jarvis	1856
1853 Zabdiel B. Adams	1854
1853 William Pitt	1855
1853 Algernon Coolidge	1854
1853 William H. Page	1855
1853 Horace W. Adams	1855
1854 John C. York	1854
1854 Charles W. Moore	1857
1854 Edmund T. Eastman	1854
1854 George H. Gallup	1855
1854 Oliver D. Root	1856
1854 Seth L. Sprague	1857

Appointed.		Resigned.
1854	John S. H. Fogg	1858
1855	Calvin G. Page	1858
1855	Samuel B. Flagg	1855
1855	George G. Tucker	1855
1855	Zabdiel B. Adams	1858
1855	Alfred A. Stocker	1857
1856	Marcus B. Leonard	1858
1856	John A. Lamson	1859
1857	Lucius M. Sargent, Jr.	1859
1857	Robert Ware	1863
1858	Stephen Mighill	1863
1858	John W. Hinckley	1863
1858	Henry K. Oliver, Jr.	1863
1858	Samuel A. Green	1863
1858	Hugh Ferguson	1859
1859	William Osgood	1863
1859	Gustavus Hay	1863
1859	Joseph F. Gould	1863
1860	Henry Lyman Shaw	1866
1861	John Stearns, Jr.	1862
1861	Charles C. Street	1866
1863	William E. Rice	1864
1863	Dewey K. Warren	1866
1863	Charles K. Wheeler	1866
1863	John Hart	1866
1863	Thomas H. Haskins	1866
1864	Elisha W. Aiken	1866
1864	Artemas I. Fenn	1867
1864	Joshua B. Treadwell	1864
1866	Charles E. Inches	1868
1866	Washington B. Trull	1868
1866	Joseph W. Cushing	1868
1866	Robert Disbrow	1870
1866	William B. Mackie	1866
1866	Joseph R. Draper	1868
1866	Charles B. Porter	1866
1866	David D. Gilbert	1866
1866	Joseph W. Cushing	1866
1866	Jacob F. Appell	1869
1866	David F. Lincoln	1870
1867	William F. Monroe	1868
1868	Charles P. Kemp	1868
1868	John B. Fulton	1877
1868	David H. Hayden	1870
1868	Alfred L. Haskins	1871

Appointed.	Resigned.
1868 Hugh Doherty	1870
1869 Henry Tuck	1871
1869 William H. H. Hastings	1872
1870 Orlando W. Doe	1872
1870 Horace S. Everett	1872
1870 Thomas F. Goddard	1871
1870 William L. Richardson	1872
1871 Charles F. Folsom	1872
1871 Charles P. Putnam	1873
1871 Reginald H. Fitz	1873
1872 Josiah L. Hale	1873
1872 Bennett F. Davenport	1874
1872 Prince W. Page	1874
1872 Charles B. Belt	1873
1872 William J. Morton	1873
1873 William H. Ruddick	1873
1873 Frederick W. Vogel	1876
1873 Walter Channing	1875
1873 Joseph P. Oliver	1875
1873 Amos L. Mason	1875
1873 James H. Davenport	1875
1874 William C. Holyoke	1874
1874 Francis A. Harris	1875
1874 Wallace W. Lovejoy	1875
1874 John G. Stanton	1876
1875 Edward J. Moore	1876
1875 James B. Ayer	1877
1875 Elbridge G. Cutler	1876
1875 Frederic C. Shattuck	1877
1875 William C. Holyoke	1876
1876 Thomas M. Rotch	1878
1876 Edward F. Hodges	1879
1876 Edward H. Bradford	1877
1876 Abner Post	1878
1876 William J. G. Fogg	1879
1876 Thomas G. Reed	1879
1877 George W. Copeland	1883
1877 Maurice H. Richardson	1878
1877 Samuel Howe	1879
1877 Arthur T. Cabot	1879
1878 Claudius M. Jones	1880
1878 Edward C. Booth	1879
1878 William F. Whitney	1880
1879 Henry C. Haven	1880
1879 Charles P. Bancroft	1881

Appointed.		Resigned.
1879	Edward L. Parks	1880
1879	Charles M. Green	1880
1879	Francis H. Williams	1881
1879	Henry W. Broughton	1881
1880	Frank H. Hooper	1882
1880	William W. Gannett	1882
1880	Harold Williams	1881
1880	James J. Minot	1881
1880	John W. Elliott	1881
1881	Henry L. Morse	1882
1881	George H. Tilden	1882
1881	John W. Farlow	1882
1881	John B. Swift	1882
1881	Morton H. Prince	1882
1881	Flavill W. Kyle	1884
1882	Samuel J. Mixer	1883
1882	Vincent Y. Bowditch	1883
1882	Henry P. Jacques	1882
1882	William N. Bullard	1884
1882	William C. Emerson	1883
1882	Robert B. Dixon	1884
1882	Walter J. Otis	1883
1882	Frederick F. Daggett	1887
1883	Willis B. McMichael	1892
1883	Herbert L. Burrell	1883
1883	Frederic H. Lombard	1885
1883	George G. Hayward	1886
1883	Rufus A. Kingman	1885
1883	William D. Hodges	1885
1884	Russell Sturgis	1885
1884	Edward W. Warren	1886
1884	George H. Monks	1885
1885	Thomas F. Sherman	1886
1885	Winifred B. Bancroft	1888
1885	James S. Howe	1886
1885	Hayward W. Cushing	1886
1885	William F. Temple	1888
1886	Herbert B. Whitney	1887
1886	Howard M. Buck	1887
1886	George E. Richards	1888
1886	Frederick M. Briggs	1888
1886	Edward Reynolds	1888
1887	Henry Jackson	1889
1887	John A. Jeffries	1888
1887	Robert W. Lovett	1887

Appointed.	Resigned.
1887 George Haven	1890
1887 Charles W. Townsend	1888
1887 George G. Sears	1890
1888 Robert W. Greenleaf	1889
1888 George E. Thompson	1889
1888 Fred. W. Stuart	1890
1888 Silas H. Ayer	1891
1888 Henry C. Baldwin	1890
1889 Algernon Coolidge, Jr.	1890
1889 William S. Boardman	1891
1889 George A. Sargent	1892
1889 Samuel Breck	1891
1890 Edward L. Twombly	1892
1890 Joseph R. Draper	1892
1890 Fred C. Cobb	1890
1890 Augustus Thorndike	1891
1890 Arthur K. Stone	1890
1890 Charles D. Fillebrown	1895
1890 William S. Thayer	1891
1890 Chauncey R. Burr	1892
1890 Paul Thorndike	1891
1891 Richard Sprague	1892
1891 George H. Washburn	1892
1891 Joel E. Goldthwait	1893
1891 William H. Prescott	1893
1891 George A. Craigin	1893
1892 Augustus A. Knight	1893
1892 William E. Fay	1892
1892 Horace E. Bragdon	1895
1892 William P. Derby	1892
1892 Augustus H. Wentworth	1893
1892 William E. Chenery	1893
1892 Frank S. Whittemore	1893
1892 Eugene M. Holden	1893
1892 Joseph Hicks	1893
1892 John J. Thomas	1893
1893 William R. Woodbury	1893
1893 John L. Morse	1893
1893 Horace D. Arnold	1893
1893 Charles M. Whitney	1893
1893 John C. Ames	1893
1893 Benjamin Tenney	1895
1893 Malcolm Storer	1895
1893 Edward A. Pease	1894
1893 Edwin W. Dwight	1894

Appointed.		Resigned.
1893	Franklin G. Balch	1894
1893	John B. Blake	1894
1893	Fred B. Lund	1895
1893	John Dane	1894
1894	Frederick R. Tower	1895
1894	Farrah Cobb	1895
1894	John W. Bartol	1896
1894	Warren F. Gay	1896
1894	Nelson C. Haskell	1897
1894	Howard N. Lothrop	1896
1895	William L. Edwards	1897
1895	Edmund C. Stowell	1897
1895	George M. Muttart	
1895	John S. Phelps	1897
1895	John W. Dewis	1897
1895	Alfred N. Wheeler	1897
1895	C. Morton Smith	1897
1896	John N. Coolidge	1897
1896	Charles H. Hare	1897
1896	Frank A. Higgins	
1896	James S. Stone	
1897	Arthur L. Chute	
1897	William P. Coues	
1897	Sidney A. Lord	
1897	George A. Harlow	
1897	Frederick Drew	
1897	Carl A. Ewald	
1897	William Cogswell	
1897	Richard E. Edes	
1897	Richard F. Chase	

SURGEONS.

Appointed.		Resigned.
1856	George H. Lyman	1861
1856	Henry W. Williams	1858
1856	Richard M. Hodges	1863
1856	Daniel D. Slade	1863
1858	William W. Morland	1864
1861	Charles D. Homans	1864
1863	David W. Cheever	1868
1863	Algernon Coolidge	1866
1864	John Green	1866
1864	Alexander D. Sinclair	1865
1865	Francis H. Brown	1872
1866	Seth L. Sprague	1870

Appointed.		Resigned.
1866	Calvin G. Page	1869
1868	John Homans	1876
1868	Oliver F. Wadsworth	1870
1869	Algernon Coolidge	1870
1869	George G. Tarbell	1870
1869	Arthur N. Nichols	1870
1869	Henry H. A. Beach	1870
1869	Francis C. Ropes	1870
1869	Joshua B. Treadwell	1876
1870	Samuel W. Langmaid	1875
1871	Clarence J. Blake	1872
1872	Francis B. Greenough	1873
1873	Thomas B. Curtis	1875
1875	Thomas Waterman	1884
1875	Thomas Dwight	1878
1876	Charles E. Inches	1887
1876	George W. Gay	1877
1877	Walter Ela	1880
1878	Edward H. Bradford	1881
1880	John F. Bush	1890
1881	Abner Post	1882
1882	Francis H. Williams	1885
1884	Samuel J. Mixer	1886
1885	Herbert L. Burrell	1885
1885	George H. Monks	1890
1886	Edward O. Otis	
1887	William M. Conant	1891
1890	Frederick M. Briggs	
1890	Arthur K. Stone	1893
1891	Paul Thorndike	1892
1892	Augustus Thorndike	1896
1893	Rufus E. Darrah	1896
1896	Edward E. Pease	
1896	Warren F. Gay	

PHYSICIANS.

Appointed.		Resigned.
1858	Eli W. Blake	1858
1858	Charles D. Homans	1861
1858	J. Nelson Borland	1864
1858	Francis Minot	1858
1858	Edw. F. Oliver	1859
1858	Buckminster Brown	1859
1858	Calvin G. Page	1863
1858	Algernon Coolidge	1863
1858	Calvin Ellis	1863

Appointed.	Resigned.
1858 Zabdiel B. Adams	1861
1859 Lucius M. Sargent	1861
1859 J. Baxter Upham	1866
1861 Robert Ware	1863
1863 Alexander D. Sinclair	1864
1863 Seth D. Sprague	1864
1863 Henry K. Oliver, Jr.	1867
1863 Stephen W. Bowles	1866
1863 James C. White	1866
1864 Sidney H. Carney	1868
1864 Hall Curtis	1870
1866 William Osgood	1866
1866 John M. Hayward	1875
1866 Charles F. Crehore	1867
1866 Francis C. Ropes	1869
1866 Calvin G. Page	1866
1866 B. Joy Jeffries	1868
1866 J. Theodore Heard	1866
1866 Patrick A. O'Connell	1871
1866 Joshua B. Treadwell	1869
1866 Charles W. Swan	1866
1866 Charles B. Porter	1871
1866 Samuel W. Langmaid	1870
1866 Robert Willard	1868
1867 John Homans, Jr.	1868
1867 Frederick I. Knight	1876
1867 Oliver F. Wadsworth	1868
1867 Francis B. Greenough	1872
1868 William F. Munroe	1871
1868 Charles E. Inches	1876
1868 Samuel G. Webber	1870
1869 Fitch E. Oliver	1870
1869 Robert Amory	1870
1869 Theodore W. Fisher	1870
1869 Thomas Waterman	1870
1869 John C. Warren	1870
1869 I. Franklin Appell	1877
1870 David F. Lincoln	1872
1870 Henry H. A. Beach	1873
1870 Robert Disbrow	
1871 Thomas Waterman	1875
1871 Henry Tuck	1871
1871 Alfred C. Haskins	1873
1872 William H. H. Hastings	1876
1872 William L. Richardson	1875

Appointed.	Resigned.
1872 William F. Munroe	1874
1873 Charles P. Putnam	1876
1873 F. M. Robinson	1874
1873 Theodore W. Fisher	1875
1873 Thomas Dwight	1875
1873 Reginald H. Fitz	1882
1873 Henry Tuck	1876
1873 Josiah L. Hale	1883
1874 William H. Baker	1885
1875 Orlando W. Doe	1877
1875 Joseph P. Oliver	1888
1875 Amos L. Mason	1877
1875 Allen M. Sumner	1879
1875 George W. Gay	1876
1876 William S. Dennett	1876
1876 Frederick W. Vogel	1887
1876 William C. Holyoke	1880
1876 Elbridge G. Cutler	1877
1876 George B. Shattuck	1880
1876 Robert M. Lawrence	1886
1876 Walter Ela	1877
1876 John Dixwell	1893
1877 James B. Ayer	1880
1877 Frederic C. Shattuck	1878
1877 Edward H. Bradford	1878
1877 John F. Bush	1880
1877 Francis H. Davenport	1881
1878 Abner Post	1881
1878 Thomas M. Rotch	
1878 Maurice H. Richardson	1881
1879 Arthur T. Cabot	1881
1879 Albert J. Colgan	1880
1880 Henry C. Haven	1887
1880 Charles M. Green	1885
1880 James N. Reilly	1882
1880 Claudius M. Jones	1892
1880 William F. Whitney	1882
1881 Charles P. Bancroft	1882
1881 Francis H. Williams	1882
1881 Henry W. Broughton	1883
1881 Harold Williams	
1881 James J. Minot	1889
1881 George M. Garland	1892
1882 William W. Gannett	1884
1882 Edward M. Buckingham	

Appointed.		Resigned.
1882	Henry L. Morse	1885
1882	John B. Swift	1885
1883	Samuel J. Mixter	1884
1883	Vincent Y. Bowditch	1891
1883	William C. Emerson	1892
1884	Charles G. Weld	1886
1884	Robert B. Dixon	1893
1885	Russell Sturgis	1895
1885	Frederic H. Lombard	1886
1885	Rufus A. Kingman	1888
1886	Thomas F. Sherman	1893
1886	William D. Hall	1893
1886	James S. Howe	1896
1887	Howard M. Buck	1888
1887	Frederic M. Briggs	1890
1887	George H. Tilden	1893
1888	Winifred B. Bancroft	1890
1888	William F. Temple	
1888	George E. Richards	1891
1889	Henry Jackson	
1890	Henry C. Baldwin	1892
1890	Robert W. Greenleaf	
1891	William S. Boardman	1893
1891	Samuel Breck	
1892	George A. Sargent	
1892	Edward L. Twombly	
1892	George H. Washburn	1893
1892	William E. Fay	
1892	Chauncey R. Burr	1893
1893	William H. Prescott	
1893	Frederic M. Turnbull	1893
1893	John J. Thomas	1897
1893	Augustus S. Knight	
1893	William E. Chenery	1895
1893	John L. Morse	1894
1894	Horace D. Arnold	1897
1895	Benjamin Tenney	1897
1895	Charles E. Fillebrown	1896
1895	Frederick R. Tower	
1896	John W. Bartol	
1896	Henry F. Hewes	
1897	Edmund C. Stowell	
1897	Alfred A. Wheeler	
1897	John N. Coolidge	

OCULISTS.

Appointed.		Resigned.
1867	Oliver F. Wadsworth	1874
1876	William S. Dennett	1877
1882	Charles H. Williams	1886
1886	Wm. D. Hall	1893
1889	Edwin E. Jack	1893
1893	Edward L. Parks	1896
1893	Frederick A. Davis	1895
1895	Frank E. Draper	
1896	William E. Baxter	

AURISTS.

1870	Clarence J. Blake	1872
1882	Franklin H. Hooper	1887
1885	George A. Leland	1891
1887	Henry L. Morse	1890
1888	William S. Bryant	1893
1890	Wallace Preble	
1891	Ernest E. Doble	1896
1893	Joseph Hicks	1896
1896	Edgar M. Holmes	
1896	Philip Hammond	
1897	Charles S. Wright	

DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS
SYSTEM.

1873	Samuel G. Webber	1878
1873	David F. Lincoln	1880
1878	Frederick W. Vogel	1884
1880	Charles F. Folsom	1882
1882	Morton H. Prince	1886
1884	William N. Bullard	1893
1886	Philip C. Knapp	1888
1888	John A. Jeffries	1892
1888	Elliott G. Brackett	1892
1892	Chauncey R. Burr	1893
1892	Frederic Coggeshall	
1893	William R. Woodbury	

DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

1873	Francis B. Greenough	
1882	Abner Post	
1896	James S. Howe	

DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF THROAT AND NOSE.

Appointed.		Resigned.
1881	Thomas A. DeBlois	1890
1882	John W. Farlow	
1886	Edward W. Warren	1890
1887	Frederick M. Turnbull	1888
1889	J. Payson Clark	1895
1890	Algernon Coolidge, Jr.	1893
1890	Frederic C. Cobb	
1893	William S. Boardman	
1895	William E. Chenery	
1897	Benjamin Tenney	

DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN.

1881	William H. Baker	1885
1881	Francis H. Davenport	1895
1881	Charles M. Green	1885
1881	John W. Elliot	1890
1885	F. Howard Lombard	1886
1885	John B. Swift	
1886	George G. Hayward	1888
1888	Rufus A. Kingman	1897
1890	George Haven	
1895	Malcolm Storer	
1897	Charles H. Hare	

DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF THE GENITO-
URINARY SYSTEM.

1882	George H. Tilden	1893
1882	Francis S. Watson	1892
1886	Hayward W. Cushing	1894
1886	Gardner W. Allen	
1892	Paul Thorndike	1894
1893	Charles M. Whitney	
1894	John B. Blake	1897
1894	Franklin G. Balch	1896
1896	Howard A. Lothrop	
1897	Charles M. Smith	

DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF THE RECTUM
AND ANUS.

1884	Walter J. Otis	
1884	Charles P. Strong	1885
1885	William D. Hodges	1893
1893	Joseph C. Stedman	
1897	John S. Phelps	

OBSTETRIC DEPARTMENT.

Appointed.		Resigned.
1885	Charles M. Green	
1890	Edward Reynolds	
1890	Charles W. Townsend	

ORTHOPEDIC DEPARTMENT.

1886	Royal Whitman	1890
1886	William M. Conant	1887
1890	Charles L. Scudder	1891
1891	Augustus Thorndike	1892
1892	Rufus E. Darrah	1893
1893	Frank S. Whittemore	1894
1893	Horace D. Arnold	1894
1894	Edward E. Pease	1896
1894	Edwin W. Dwight	1895
1895	Edward H. Nichols	1896
1896	Calvin G. Page	
1896	Charles F. Painter	

PATHOLOGIST.

1889	Edward M. Greene	
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DEPARTMENT FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

1897	Walter Channing	
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ASSISTANT.

1897	Arthur C. Jelly	
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DENTISTS.

1873	Charles S. Bartlett	1874
1873	Edwin P. Bradbury	1874
1873	John W. Keyes	1874
1873	Timothy O. Lombard	1874
1873	Frederick M. Bradbury	1874
1874	Forrest G. Eddy	1874
1874	Jesse Robbins	1874
1865	Edwin B. Hitchcock	1876
1875	Thomas Bradley	1876
1877	Henry F. Dunkell	1877
1878	Frederick E. Banfield	1879
1879	Albert J. Colgan	1880
1880	James E. Riley	1882
1888	Frederick E. Banfield	1883
1883	Joseph E. Waitt	1891
1891	Alexander H. Fisher	

APOTHECARIES.

Appointed.		Retired.
1796	Smith and Bartlett	1815
1802	Stephen Thayer	1809
1802	Robert Fenelly	1821
1809	William B. White	1821
1815	Terence Wakefield	1821
1819	Daniel Henchman	1821
1821	Samuel Clarke	1832
1832	J. M. Smith and Co.	1841
1841	Smith and Fowle	1844
1842	Charles Mead	1857
1844	Seth W. Fowle	1846
1844	James Kidder	1851
1846	Charles K. Whipple	1856
1851	Robert R. Kent	1857
1856	John D. Taylor	1857
1857	Radford and Campbell	1858
1857	John N. M. Hill	1857
1857	Edward A. Lee	1858
1857	Charles G. Underwood	1859
1858	Henry M. Billings	1858
1858	Nathaniel S. Boyce	1859
1859	Henry M. Billings.	1860
1860	Solomon Hovey	1861
1867	Archibald K. Carruthers	1871
1871	Eugene A. Gilman	1873
1873	Frank G. Winn	1874
1874	John J. Kelly	1878
1878	Frank H. Clark	1886
1886	Frederick H. Dudley	1893
1893	Joseph S. Lang	1894
1894	George Lachambre	

 FORM OF BEQUEST.

 FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath to the Boston Dispensary, of Boston, Massachusetts, incorporated in the year 1801, the sum of dollars, to be applied to the uses of the said corporation.

FOR REAL ESTATE.

I give and bequeath to the Boston Dispensary, of Boston, Massachusetts, incorporated in the year 1801, the following property, to wit: (*here insert description of the property*), together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, to have and to hold the same unto the said corporation, its successors and assigns, forever.

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